

we have problems is because we have people in positions of responsibility who have not accepted that responsibility and unless there are teeth in this bill that put the teeth back in those people who have the responsibility, you're not going to get anything done now. What we are doing is getting some kind of official sanction to another delay beyond January 1st for any significant reappraisal and for those of us who are running for reelection that's some small comfort but it's no comfort to those people whose homes and farms and businesses are inequitably appraised. Senator Carsten has done a lot of work on this bill and I have confidence in Senator Carsten and Senator Koch. I think they will probably have some more good advice for us, but I want to admonish you that this bill is not going to solve all those problems because the people are going to have to solve the problems of the people unless they act whose responsibility it has been to act and who have refused to act. Those people are going to have to solve the problems and so I would hope that we would advance the bill and after we have had a little bit of time to study it, maybe we can do something significant. But I want to point out again, the only really significant thing we're looking at here is the date, January 1979. I think that's the important thing about this bill. It takes an awful lot of people off the hook and we just as well concede that is the main purpose of the bill.

PRESIDENT: Senator Cope.

SENATOR COPE: Mr. President, members, a question of Senator Koch. Senator Koch, do you have any idea of the percentage wise or anything of what this is going to cost, that is the computer cost?

SENATOR KOCH: Senator Cope, the best advice we have that once this bill is fully implemented and it will be in four stages and I have yet to speak to that. Certainly your start up costs are going to be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$20 per parcel or more, but when you consider the fact that there are inflationary costs that are coming at us fast in terms of real appraisal, in terms of people looking at it on sight and all that, once the subject matter has been placed on a data base of the computer, our best estimate based upon Utah, is that possibly we can do it for \$5 a parcel. Now that's pretty reasonable. Utah today, the experience tells them that it's the most economical thing they have done in years. Sure the start costs are a little bit high but I would submit to you, Senator Cope, that right now each county trying to do it on their own, they are spending millions of dollars and still not bringing about a uniform equitable system that we all want.

SENATOR COPE: Well I think the concept is very interesting. I guess the costs do bother me when comparing to some of the costs that we have in state government now is thinking and I believe I'm correct, being on the Appropriations Committee, to put the Road Department on line on computer was million two or million five something just for starters, that the NECE program is costing us just untold amount of money, computerized. The other day we read in the paper where we used to write the checks for state employees for \$10,000, now we have it computerized, it costs us \$30,000 and these are costs that I think could be a very important factor. The idea of the overall equalization sounds good.

PRESIDENT: Senator Lamb.